Write a note on:

a) Guiseppe Mazzini: Guiseppe Mazzini was an Italian journalist and political activist born in 1807 who worked for the unification of Italy in the nineteenth century. In 1831 he joined the secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. Mazzini believed that the nations are the natural units of mankind as intended by the God. Therefore, Italy had to be forged into a single unified republic instead of being a patchwork of small kingdom. For this purpose he formed two secret societies named Young Italy in Merseilles and Young Europe in Berne. Following in the footsteps of Mazzini, many secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. He was opposed to monarchy and conservative ideology. Mazzini was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order' by Duke Metternich. Guiseppe Mazzini was nicknamed as 'beating heart of Italy' for his efforts to unite Italy.

b) Count Camillo DeCavour: Count Camillo DeCavour was the first Prime Minister of Italy under the monarch King Victor Emmanuel II. He was a leading figure in the movement of unification of Italy. He was born in Turin (Italy) on August 10, 1810 and died on June 6, 1861. He was a non-revolutionary who planned for the establishment of a united country. The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to him. The historian bestow upon him the honour of being, "the Bismark of Italy". Before becoming the first prime minister of Italy in 1852, he also served as the foreign minister and minister of navy. He believed in free trade, public right of opinion and secular rule. He had a powerful diplomatic relationship with France which helped him to defeat the Austrian military forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from Austrian Habsburgs.

c) The Greek war of independence: Since the fifteenth century, Greece had been part of the Great Ottoman Empire. The Greek War of Independence was a successful war of independence waged by the Greek revolutionaries between 1821 and 1829 against the Ottoman Empire. The growth of nationalism in Europe sparked of a struggle for independence among the Greeks in 1821. In this war, the Greeks also got support from Western Europeans and from other Greeks who lived in exile. Greek poets and artists added romanticism to the Greek struggle of independence against the Muslim empire by portraying Greece as the cradle of European Civilisation. Finally Greece got independence from Ottomans when she was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople in 1832.

d) Frankfurt Parliament: Frankfurt Parliament was the first freely elected parliament of Germany formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to the different German regions. It was convened on 18th May 1848 at St. Paul's Church. Frankfurt Parliament was a result of the March Revolution of Liberals in the states of German Confederation. It also produced the Frankfurt Constitution which declared that Germany would be headed by Monarchy which in turn would be controlled by the parliament. The King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, along with other monarchs rejected and suppressed the assembly. The parliament faced strong opposition from aristocracy and military. The parliament was dominated by the middle class who resisted the demands of workers and artisans. As a result of this, the middle class lost their mass support. Ultimately, the parliament was forced to disband on 31st May 1849 as it was dominated by the middle class who were against the demands of workers.

e) Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles: Women played a very significant role in the nationalist struggle all over the world. A large number of European women actively participated in the nationalist struggles of their countries. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal

movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. They formed their own political associations, published newspapers and took part in political meetings and demonstrations. They also fought for their political rights and equal status in the society. During the beginning of nationalist struggles they looked after their households while the men folk were busy in the political field. To remember her sacrifices woman was made the symbol of visualising the nation.

Q.2 What steps did the French revolutionaries took to create a sense of collective identity among French people?

Ans. The French revolutionaries took the following steps to create a sense of collective identity among French people:

i) The ideas of the Fatherland (la patrie) and the Citizen (le citoyen) were introduced to emphasize the unity of all the people under single constitution.

ii) A new French flag (tricolour) was chosen to replace the old royal standard.

iii) New hymns were composed and oaths taken to commemorate martyrs.

iv) A centralised administrative system was established to formulate and execute uniform laws for the citizens.

v) The uniform system of weights and measures was also adopted and abolished the internal custom duties.

vi) The regional dialects were discouraged and French was promoted as the national and common language in France to create a sense of single nation.

vii) The Estate General was renamed as the National Assembly and was elected by the body of active citizens.

viii) French revolutionaries declared that it was the mission and destiny of the French nation to liberate people of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other people of Europe to become nation.

Q.3 Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Ans. The artists in the 18^{th} century started representing the nations in human forms. The nation was then portrayed as female figure. The female form did not stand for any particular woman in life, rather it became allegory of the nation. Therefore, Marianne and Germania were the women allegories or symbols to represent the nations of France and Germany respectively. Marianne was a popular Christian name portrayed with red cap, tricolour and cockade. Germania was visualised as wearing a crown of oak leaves which stood for heroism. Both these allegories were invented by artists and visualised to represent their nation. Their statues were erected in public squares to remind people about the national symbol. They stood for liberty and republican government. They were portrayed in such a way that it sought to give an abstract idea of the nation in a concrete form. The peculiar way of their representation was meant to develop the sense of nationalism in the citizens of these countries.

Q.4. Briefly trace the process of German unification?

Ans. Germany was divided into the confederation of 39 principalities. The first step towards the German unity was taken by Prussia in 1834, when she established the Zollverin (custom union). In course of time, almost all the states except Austria joined Zollverin and choose to function within a common economic policy. The economic union paved the way for political unification. In 1848, middle class Germans with nationalist feelings tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation state governed by an elected parliament. However, this initiative was repressed and crushed by the combined forces of monarchy and military. Later in 1860’s the chief minister of Prussia, Otto Van Bismarck, carried out the

unification process. Over seven years he had to wage three wars with Austria, Denmark and France. The wars ended in Prussian victory. The impact of Prussia's impressive victories was so great that other German states also joined the German confederation. Finally on 18 January 1871, Germany was unified and Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the German emperor in a ceremony held in the famous "Hall of Mirrors" at Versailles.

Q.5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

Ans. Napoleon introduced many reforms in the areas ruled by him. Determined to unify France into a strong modern nation, Napoleon pushed for a single set of written laws (the civil code) that applied to everyone:-

1. He introduced the civil code in 1804 (also known as Napoleonic code) which not only abolished all the privileges based on birth (nobility) but allowed freedom of religion.
2. It also established rule of law and secured the right of property in the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.
3. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions. He brought the administration more closer to the people.
4. He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
5. He improved the system of transport and communication and removed the restrictions of guild in towns.
6. Napoleon introduced standardised weights and measures and a common national currency which facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. He tried to create free market conditions for peasants, businessmen and small-scale producers who enjoyed the new found freedom.

Q.6. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the Liberals. What were their political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans. The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle class alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe. While in countries like France, food shortage and widespread unemployment during 1848 led to popular uprisings, in other parts of Europe such as Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, men and women of the liberal middle class came together to voice their demands for the creation of nation states based on parliamentary principles.

The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were:

i) Politically, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification, nation-state with a written constitution and parliamentary administration. The political ideas supported by the liberals included the end of autocracy, rule of law, liberty and democratic government. However they gave the voting rights only to active citizens.

ii) Socially, they wanted the class-based partialities and birth rights to get ended from the society. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished. The liberals supported the society based on individual freedom and fraternity. They wanted to rid society of its class-based partialities and birth rights. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished.

iii) In the economic sphere liberals wanted the freedom of markets, right to property and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods, people and capital.

Q.7 Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Ans: The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial aspiration but by many other factors as well which are as follows:

(i) The first example of the effect of culture in creating the idea of nationalism was set by German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1800). He claimed that it was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized.
(ii) The cultural movement of Romanticism focused on emotions and mystical feelings and criticised reason and science. It glorified collective heritage and common cultural past as the basis of nation. The institutions of music and dance were revived by Romanticism through various artists. Thus the second example regarding the effect of culture in arousing national feeling was presented by polish writer Karol Kurpinski. He thought his operas, music and folk dances, which he used as nationalist symbols, aroused the national emotions of the people against the partition of his country Poland, by the then great powers Russia, Prussia and Austria.
(iii) Language also played an important role in developing nationalism as in the case of Siberia, Poland and Russia. The wide scale use of Polish language played an important role in the process of building Polish nationalism against the Russian dominance.

Q.8 Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century.

Ans. The world was divided into large empires up to the beginning of 19th century. The growth of ideas like nationalism and democracy paved the way for the building of nation-states based on democratic principles. The development of nations in Europe can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy became unified nation-states.

(i) The ideology of liberalism and nation state in Italy was supported and advocated by new middle class. Secret society namely, Young Italy was formed by Giuseppe Mazzini comprising middle class people there. Similarly, a large number of political associations from middle class professionals, businessmen and artisans as members were formed in Germany.
(ii) Italy was divided into seven states. These were being ruled by dynasties like Habsburgs, Pope and Bourbon dynasty. Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. Similarly in Germany, the conservative forces like that of Junkers (big landlords) did not want to accept the concept of nation state.
(iii) Romantic imagination and national feelings also became a major factor for formation of nation-state. Johann Gottfried Herder of Germany told that true spirit of nation can be inculcated through folk songs, poetry and dances. Caricature of Garibaldi of Italy helped in stimulating nationalistic feelings among masses.
(iv) Wars with diplomatic tricks had developed nation-states. In Germany three wars against Austria, Denmark and France were fought for seven years. Similarly, Cavour established a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and won two Sicilies and Papal states as well.

Q.9 How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

Ans. The development of nationalism in Britain was totally different from the rest of Europe. The nationalism of Britain was the result of gradual process spread over a long period of time unlike the sudden revolutions and military campaigns of other European nations like Germany, Poland and Italy. The history of British nationalism started in 1688 when the English parliament seized the power from monarchy. Britain was divided into several ethnic groups like English, Irish or Scot having their own cultural and political traditions. The Act of Union (1707) formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and established the English influence on Scotland. Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Thus Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. This was followed by the propagation of a

dominant English culture symbolised by the British flag (union Jack), the National Anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language. Thus nationalism in Britain did not come about as a result of the people's desire to unite or countrywide movements for the same, but from the decisions of the people in power.

Q.10 Why did the nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Ans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising of present day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia and other states. These states were a bone of contention between various European powers and Ottoman Turkey for a long time. Some of the major causes of the nationalist tensions in the Balkans were:

(i) As the major portions of the Balkan states were under the control of the Ottoman Empire, it was the region where many ethnic groups resided. The majority of the people of the Balkan states were Christians. The Muslims who were the ruling class oppressed them in many ways.

(ii) By the beginning of the 19th century the Ottoman Empire was getting disintegrated which gave rise to serious issues within this region.

(iii) The French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars inspired the feelings of nationalism for independence. Hence, the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long lost independence.

(iv) Throughout the 18th century the Balkan people demanded independence from Ottoman rule. However, due to ethnic and regional variations the Balkan states were jealous of each other which gave rise to intense conflicts.

(v) The situation got worse when the European powers like Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary shifted their rivalry to the Balkans. All these big powers wanted to extend their control over Balkans. Such alignment of Nationalism with imperialism led to a series of Balkan wars and finally the First World War in 1914.